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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic
Office, Merchants' Exchange,
San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any
of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands,
by communicating with the Branch
Hydrographic Office in San Francisco,
will be furnished with the Monthly
Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and
with the latest information regarding
the dangers of navigation in the re-
gions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investi-
gated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to
the office dangers discovered, or any
other information which can be uti-
lized for correcting charts or sailing di-
rections, or in the publications of the
Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

BILL NOW PASSED

House Has Finally Disposed of the Tariff Bill.

HAWAIIAN CLAUSE REMAINED

Sherman Has Not Replied to Japan's Protest.

"Bennington" Is Coming to Survey
Pearl Harbor—Turks Evac-
uating Thessaly.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The con-
ference report on the bill was adopted
by the House shortly after midnight
by a vote of 185 to 118 and at noon to-
day the report will go to the Senate
for action there.

This eclipses all previous records.
The result was accomplished after 12
hours of continuous debate. But two
speeches were made by the Republi-
cans—one by Dingley, in opening the
debate, and by Payne of New York,
in closing it. The Democrats were
thus forced to put forth speaker after
speaker, but their bombardment of the
Republican position was unanswered.

In all 10 Democratic and one Popu-
list speech were made—Wheeler of
Alabama, Swanson of Virginia, Bell
of Texas, Lanham of Texas, Kelly of
North Dakota, Fleming of Georgia,
Handy of Delaware, McDowell of Ohio,
Perry of Kentucky, Bailey of Texas
and McMinn of Tennessee being the
speakers.

The sugar schedule was the main
point of assault, but the most inter-
esting feature of the debate occurred
when Bailey and McMinn, the two
Republican leaders, crossed
swords on the question of the ortho-
doxy of the free raw material doctrine,
the former opposing and the latter
championing it.

An analysis of the vote shows that
180 Republicans and 5 Democrats voted
for the report and 106 Democrats and
12 Populists voted against it.

Concerning the sugar schedule Dingley
read from the official statement,
adding brief comments. By the new
arrangement about \$5,000,000 increase
of revenue would be realized, as the
increase had been placed on raw sug-
ars at the point where revenue would
be received and at the same time the
best sugar industry would receive sub-
stantial benefit.

The duty on refined sugar is raised
from 1.87½ cents, as proposed origi-
nally by the House, to 1.95 cents, thus
giving the same differential of .12½
between raw and refined sugar at this
point, as was originally given by the
House. This arrangement will in-
crease the revenue over \$2,000,000.

The paragraph in relation to sugar
in full is as follows:

"Sugars not above No. 16 Dutch
standard in color, tank bottoms, syr-
ups of cane juice, melada, concentra-
ted molasses, testing by the polaris-
cope not above 75 degrees, 95-100 per
pound, and every additional degree
shown in the polariscope test, 35-1000
cent per pound additional, and for
fractions of a degree in proportion,
and on sugar above 16 Dutch standard
in color and on all sugar which has
gone through the process of refining,
1.95-100 cents per pound; molasses
testing above 40 degrees and not above
56 degrees, 3 cents per gallon; testing
56 degrees and above, 6 cents per gal-
lon; sugar drainings and sugar sweep-
ings shall be subject to duty as mol-
asses or sugar, as the case may be,
according to polariscope test.

"Provided, that nothing herein con-
tained shall be so construed as to ab-
rogate or in any manner impair or
affect the provisions of the treaty of
commercial reciprocity concluding be-
tween the United States and the King
of the Hawaiian Islands on January
30, 1875, or the provisions of any act
of Congress heretofore passed for the
execution of the same."

The conference restored the House
rate of 20 per cent on sugar cane. Sac-
charine is made \$1.50 per pound and
10 per cent ad valorem.

TO SURVEY PEARL HARBOR.

Gunboat Bennington Ordered to Sail
for That Purpose

NEW YORK, July 21.—A special to
the Sun from Washington says: Orders
were issued this afternoon for the
gunboat Bennington to proceed to Pearl
Harbor, Hawaiian Islands, with equip-
ments for making the survey author-
ized by Congress, to obtain all the
necessary information for establishing
a naval coaling station there. Con-
gress appropriated \$10,000 for the pur-
pose and the money became available
July 1st.

The necessity for putting the Is-
lands in condition for the frequent
visits of the American naval vessels,
in view of coming annexation, has
been action. The \$10,000 appropriat-
ed will be expended in making an ex-
amination to determine what will be
necessary to put the harbor in condi-

tion for receiving the largest vessels,
also to learn how much land will be
needed and the cost of carrying out
the intention of Congress to make
Pearl Harbor a first-class rendezvous
for United States naval vessels.

That the Navy Department has no
intention of causing the return of the
Philadelphia at an early date, even
when the force of United States ves-
sels in Hawaiian waters is strength-
ened by the arrival of the battleship
Oregon is shown by orders that have
been issued to Captain Dyer, who will
go to Honolulu in the steamer leav-
ing San Francisco August 24th. The
Oregon is coaling at San Francisco.
No orders have yet been issued for her
departure for Honolulu, but they may
be expected any day.

ADMIRAL MILLER COMING.

Liberal Instructions Given for Hawaii's
Protection.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Herald's
Washington special says: Rear-Ad-
miral Miller was formally ordered to-
day to assume command of the Pacific
squadron by the steamer leaving San
Francisco August 5th. He also re-
ceived directly from President McKin-
ley positive instructions as to the
course to be pursued in Hawaiian af-
fairs in case the necessity for interfe-
rence arises. Admiral Miller was direct-
ed by the President to maintain the
status quo in Hawaii. Foreign aggres-
sion is to be resisted and international
trouble is to be suppressed. Should
emergency demand it, he is authorized
to carry out the instructions given to
Rear-Admiral Beardslee, directing
that officer in event of trouble to land
bluejackets and marines and hoist the
American flag.

Written instructions given to Ad-
miral Miller are of the usual character.
They direct him to take proper meas-
ures for the protection of American in-
terests should they become endan-
gered. Otherwise he has not a line
upon which to proceed and must de-
pend upon his memory to carry out
instructions. Admiral Miller will be
accompanied by Lieut. Philip Andrews
as his flag secretary, and Lieut. T. S.
Rodgers as his flag lieutenant.

The Navy Department is doing all it
can to facilitate repairs to the battle-
ship Oregon, so she can start for Ha-
waii without loss of time. It is ex-
pected she will be fully ready for sea
within the next few days, and will then
receive her final orders to proceed to
Honolulu.

The Bennington is completing a few
minor repairs at Vallejo, and is under
orders to proceed to San Diego as soon
as she can be gotten ready. She will
drill the Naval Reserve division at that
place and then proceed to Honolulu,
probably relieving the old wooden
cruiser Marion, whose days of useful-
ness have passed. The Bennington will
leave Mare Island Navy Yard on Mon-
day.

The repairs to the big cruiser Balti-
more are being rapidly completed, and
she will be ready for active service in
a few weeks. It is expected by the of-
ficers at the Navy Yard that the Phil-
adelphia will come in from Honolulu
some time in August and that officers
and crew will transfer to the Balti-
more, which, with Admiral Miller's
flag flying, will then proceed to Hon-
olulu to keep a lookout there in be-
half of our interests.

SUGAR STOCK HIGH.

Reaches the Top Notch in History of
the Trust.

NEW YORK, July 19.—American
Sugar Refining Company certificates
gave an exhibition to-day that was a
feature of one of the strongest and
most active markets since the present
bullish movements in stocks began.
The entire market was influenced by
advices from Washington that the
tariff bill conference committee had
reached an agreement upon the sugar
schedule.

The news brought general buying
orders into the market. These orders
were particularly heavy for Sugar Re-
fining certificates. A mass of shout-
ing brokers wildly endeavoring to ex-
ecute their orders was the scene wit-
nessed by spectators in the gallery
of the Stock Exchange who looked
down upon the "sugar crowd" when
the market opened to-day. Simulta-
neously sales were made in different
sections of the crowd at quotations
three points apart, as the opening
was all the way from 135 to 139. This
was against 133½, the closing quotat-
ions on Saturday, and broke the high
record of 137-7-8 made on Tuesday of
last week.

In the afternoon, after a high reac-
tion, another burst of strength devel-
oped, and in about ten minutes the
price traveled nearly five points up-
ward, reaching 144½, the highest of
the day. There was great excitement
during this big advance, which was
attended with a rumor that one or two
firms dealing in sugar had been caught
on the short side of the market. The
short interest certainly suffered some
punishment.

The certificates subsequently reced-
ed from the extreme high price, but
transactions continued on a heavy
scale up to the close of the market.
The final sale was made at 142½.

PROPOSED SUGAR TAX.

Secretary Gage's Suggestion for Rais-
ing More Revenue.

In view of the tariff discussion over
the sugar schedule, the Washington
Star says that Secretary Gage has sug-
gested that a provision like the follow-
ing might be incorporated in the new
tariff bill, viz:

"Section. That a tax of 1 cent
per pound shall be levied and collected
upon any refined sugar which, after the
passage of this act, shall be produced
from sugarcane, tank bottoms, syrups of
cane juice or of beet juice, melada,
concentrated melada or concrete or
concentrated molasses, imported into

the United States prior to the passage
of this act. The Secretary of the Treas-
ury is authorized and directed to make
suitable regulations for the enforce-
ment of the provisions of this section."

An advocate of this proposition ex-
plains its purpose as follows:

"Under the present law the duty on
raw sugar is 40 per centum ad valorem.
The usual standard of comparison for
raw sugars is that which tests 6 de-
grees, and the average value of 6 de-
grees sugar importations, during a pe-
riod of four months in the early part
of the present year, was 2.12795 cents
per pound. At 40 per centum the av-
erage duty per pound on such sugar
was, therefore, a trifle over 85-100 of 1
cent per pound. This rate of duty per
pound on the raw sugar, plus the 1
cent internal revenue tax on the re-
fined, contemplated by the foregoing
proposition, would make the tax upon
the sugar refined after the taking ef-
fect of the new tariff act, from the
raw sugar imported prior thereto, 1.88
cents per pound, or possibly slightly
above this figure on account of wastage
in refining. The rate proposed by the
Senate schedule on refined sugar is 1.95
cents per pound, which, it will be seen,
is in excess of the rate already paid or
assessable on the raw sugars imported
under the present law, plus the pro-
posed tax of 1 cent per pound on the
refined.

"The stock of raw sugars in the
hands of refiners usually does not ex-
ceed 100,000 tons. The possession of
600,000 to 800,000 tons of raw sugar,
on which an average duty of not more
than 85 cents per 100 pounds has been
assessed, gives the refiners a promise
of a profit of over 1 cent per pound
when the sugar is refined and put upon
the market, which means a profit of
\$14,000,000 to \$16,000,000 or more on
account of the tariff legislation. It
seems a simple business proposition,
in view of the possible deficiency in
the revenue, to make this enormous
quantity of raw sugar pay its fair
share of taxation, and it is estimated
that the proposed amendment, if adopt-
ed, will yield, within the next six or
eight months, \$14,000,000 to \$16,000,-
000 of revenue."

IN SIGHT.

Vote on Tariff Bill to be Taken on
July 23rd.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Shortly
before the Senate adjourned today
Senator Allison, in charge of the tariff
bill, made a strong effort to have a
time fixed for the final vote on the tar-
iff conference report. Failing in this,
Allison gave notice that the session to-
morrow would be protracted with a
view to secure a vote. It was the first
definite movement made thus far to-
ward bringing the debate to a close.
Allison's first proposition was for a
vote at 5 o'clock tomorrow, but this
was objected to by Pettus of Alabama.
Then he proposed a vote some time
before adjournment tomorrow, which
was objected to by Morgan.

The suggestion of Saturday at 1
o'clock met with a like objection from
Morgan. The Alabama Senator ex-
plained his last objection by stating
that he thought all debate on the re-
port would be exhausted tomorrow;
that it was needless to make an agree-
ment in advance. Finding that there
was no disposition to reach an agree-
ment, Allison finally gave notice that
hereafter, while the report was pend-
ing, the Senate would not adjourn at
5 o'clock without an aye and no vote.

PROSPECTS OF ARBITRATION.

Sir Julian Pauncefote Had Confer-
ences With Sherman.

LONDON, July 21.—The correspond-
ent of the Associated Press learns that
while the statements in the English
press to the effect that Sir Julian
Pauncefote brought from the United
States a draft of a new arbitration
treaty are untrue, it is a fact that Sir
Julian discussed the question with
Secretary Sherman, and since his ar-
rival here has discussed it with Lord
Salisbury.

There is the best reason for believ-
ing that the matter will be reopened
at Washington in October and that a
short treaty of less scope than the last
will be arranged for submission to the
respective Governments. It is thought
the matter would not have been re-
vived unless the feeling of leading
United States Senators had been pre-
viously ascertained and Lord Salisbury
had been assured that President McKin-
ley is in favor of such an arrange-
ment.

JAPAN WISHES NO WAR.

Statement of the Minister of the
Mikado at Paris.

LONDON, July 21.—The Paris corre-
spondent of the Daily Mail says: The
Japanese Minister here thinks the re-
lations between Japan and the United
States are strained and says: "We
wish especially to avoid war with the
United States. If we had wanted war
we would have resisted Russia when
she interfered after our war with Chi-
na, but we decided that it was best to
strengthen our army and navy and de-
velop our resources."

SALISBURY'S REPLY TO SHERMAN.

It Will be Couched in Firm but Polite
Language.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Herald's
London dispatch says: From sources
of the highest authority I learn that
while Lord Salisbury is not at all
pleased with the tenor of the commu-
nication from the American Govern-
ment anent the Behring Sea troubles,
he is not disposed to take the matter
too seriously, and will couch his reply
in firm, but polite, diplomatic lan-
guage.

A letter from the carpenter in charge
of the building of the Hilo hospital
was to the effect that that place would
be ready for occupancy by August 2d.

IT WAS REPORTED

Agreement Reached on Treaty of Annexation.

NO AMENDMENTS WERE MADE

Now on Calendar for Act- ion at Any Time.

Japan Said to be Willing to Sub-
mit Immigration Difficulty
to Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Sen-
ate Committee on Foreign Relations
has taken the second step looking to
the annexation of Hawaii to the United
States by an agreement to report a
resolution favoring the adoption of the
treaty, as sent from the White House
without amendment.

Of the 11 members of the committee
seven were present at the meeting this
morning. These were Messrs. Davis,
Cullom, Foraker, Clark, Morgan, Tur-
pie and Daniel, and of these all but
Messrs. Turpie and Daniel cast their
votes for the resolution of ratification.
Senator Frye's vote was also cast in
that interest by Senator Davis, Mr.
Frye having left instructions to this
effect.

Sensors Daniel and Turpie did not
take a positive stand in opposition to
the treaty, but both expressed the
opinion that it was not expedient nor
consistent with the vast importance of
the subject that the treaty should be
pressed to immediate consideration
and that if the Senate was not to take
the subject up at the present session,
the better course would be to leave it
in committee until the Senate should
be prepared to proceed with its con-
sideration.

Sensor Turpie expressed himself as
inclined to favor the treaty, but said
that he thought that it should be
amended. He, however, withheld his
amendments on the suggestion that
the majority would consider it prefer-
able to have the amendments offered
in the Senate. There was a general
understanding that the committee
could make no effort to secure the con-
sideration of the treaty during the
present session, but events may oc-
cur at any moment, it is felt at both
the Capitol and the White House,
which will make it necessary to take
up the treaty at any moment. It is in
order that this Government may not
be caught napping that Senator Davis
urged action at this time on the treaty.

The whole secret of the expedition
of the annexation treaty lies in the
fact that American public sentiment
has grown impatient because of the
interference by Japan in a matter with
which that nation has no concern. Na-
val officers generally believe that, if
necessary, the United States should
teach Japan a lesson, but, like the Sec-
retary of State, they do not anticipate
that the Tokyo Government would
care to go to war with the United
States, at least for the present.

The Bennington, now on the Cali-
fornia coast, is being fitted out to take
the place of the cruiser Marion at Hon-
olulu. The Marion was ordered home
some time ago, but an accident to her
machinery delayed her for several
months, and the order has now been
repeated.

It is said that Admiral Beardslee
has not been sent any orders recently.
When he went out to Honolulu some
months ago he was charged to main-
tain the status quo there, having in
mind the fact that the President in-
tended at his convenience to submit
an annexation treaty to the Senate.
That was before there was any idea
that Japan would lodge a protest
against the treaty, and though the Ad-
miral's orders hold good at this time,
the explanation, it is believed, will
divest the fact of any hostile meaning
toward Japan.

NO REPLY TO PROTEST.

State Department to Merely Acknowl-
edge Its Receipt.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A dispatch
to the Herald from Washington says:
The administration has practically ig-
nored the latest protest submitted by
Japan in opposition to the annexation
of Hawaii by the United States. It is
understood that the State Department
has determined to make no reply be-
yond a simple acknowledgment of its
receipt.

It is admitted by State Department
officials that the protest is very stiff
in its character. Japanese and Hawa-
ian matters were considered during the
Cabinet meeting today, but there was
no discussion of the report of an al-
liance between Japan and Spain.

The battleship Oregon, now on her
way to San Francisco, will remain at
that port for several weeks, and then
go to Honolulu.

Minister Buck is at Tokio, and has
been advised by the State Department
of the signing of the annexation

treaty. It is understood that he has
been aware of the suggestion of arbi-
tration submitted to Japan by the Ha-
waiian authorities, and it is expected
that he will exercise the friendly of-
fices of this Government to secure the
acceptance of the offer.

REPORT MADE.

Foreign Relations Committee are
Agreed on Annexation.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Sen-
ate Foreign Relations Committee has
ordered a favorable report to be made
to the Senate on the Hawaiian annex-
ation treaty. The committee has made
no amendment to the convention, and
the vote by which it was adopted was
practically unanimous.

Daniel and Turpie refrained from
voting. The treaty was favored by Da-
vis, Foraker, Clarke, Cullom and Mor-
gan, and the proxy of Frye was also
cast in the affirmative. Lodge, Mills
and Gray were absent.

It is not expected that any consid-
eration will be given to the treaty
this session. In the recess a sub-com-
mittee, consisting of Chairman Davis,
Foraker and Turpie will have prepared
for the use of the Senate all literature
bearing on the subject that is avail-
able. Chairman Davis, at the executive
session of the Senate, reported back
the treaty to that body, and without
debate it went to the executive calen-
dar.

THEY FAVOR HAWAII.

Annexation Resolution Passed by
Trans-Mississippi Congress.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 15.—The
session of the Transmississippi Con-
gress today was notable because of the
work accomplished. William J. Bryan
acted as president of the body, and was
given an ovation when he took the
chair. Resolutions favoring the an-
nexation of Hawaii and the construc-
tion of the Nicaraguan canal were
adopted.

The Hawaiian question came up at
the evening session in the form of the
following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Transmissis-
sippi Congress favors the prompt an-
nexation of the Hawaiian Republic to
the United States on the grounds of
national policy, prestige and commer-
cial necessity, thereby removing the
possibility of this great stronghold in
mid-ocean being controlled by any for-
eign power as a constant menace to
our country."

This resolution was introduced by
the delegate from Wyoming.

NO ALLIANCE FORMED.

Denial of the Report that Spain Has
Joined With Japan.

LONDON, July 16.—The Daily Mail's
Paris correspondent says: United
States Ambassador Porter assures me
that the statement that an alliance ex-
isted between Spain and Japan is quite
unfounded. The Spanish Embassy also
declares the report to be a canard.

The Daily Chronicle says it believes
that the rumor of the formation of an
alliance between the Governments of
Spain and Japan against the United
States is a bogey intended to frighten
America into annexing Hawaii before
Congress adjourns, because it is be-
lieved that if the islands are annexed
now Japan will not move in the mat-
ter, but if action is delayed Japan will
perhaps take action.

Inquiry at the Foreign Office in Mad-
rid develops the fact that nothing is
known regarding the reported alliance
between Spain and Japan.

Not Believed in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—At the
Japanese Legation no credence is given
to the report cabled from London that
the Spanish and Japanese Govern-
ments have entered into an alliance
against the United States. It is point-
ed out that the Spanish newspapers
are nearly as bitter in their denuncia-
tion of the Japanese, whom they
charge with giving material aid to the
Philippine insurgents, as they are
against this Government for permit-
ting arms and men to be sent to Cuba.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Secretary of War Names Two of
Its Members.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Sec-
retary of War has designated Captain
O. M. Carter of the Army Corps of
Engineers and Rear-Admiral John G.
Walker, retired, as members of the
Nicaragua Canal Commission, provid-
ed for by the sundry civil act, ap-
proved June 4, 1897.

He has also detailed Major W. C.
Raymond, engineer officer in the Army
as a member of the Deep Waterways
Commission, provided for in the same
act. The other members of both these
commissions are likely to be designat-
ed within the next day or two.

ARBITRATION FAVORED.

A Statement of the Attitude of
Japan.

Y

NEW WATER PIPES

Hilo's Water Supply Will Soon Be Increased.

Activity in Building and General Construction—Large Number of Tourists in Town.

HILO, Hawaii, July 26.—There is considerable activity exhibited in the various branches of building, road construction, real estate transactions and general traffic in and around Hilo, giving the district the appearance of a lively business center. New buildings are in course of erection, under Contractor Pratt, on the corners of Waiakane and Bridge streets. Work is progressing on the land secured by Hackfeld & Co. for a lumber yard. The store, in charge of Messrs. Rodick and Hamburg, is earning an extensive trade. W. C. Peacock & Co. have opened a branch wholesale liquor store opposite Volcano stables, and if petitions for retail liquor licenses avail anything, Hilo will have a couple of additional saloons.

Several pieces of land have been sold in "Greater Hilo." Captain Fitzgerald, J. D. Kennedy and E. E. Richards being the purchasers, all of whom intend building on their lots as soon as the roads are completed around their property. Captain Fitzgerald bought a lot in Villa Franca also. Mrs. Sickles has contracted for the erection of a cottage on her land in "Greater Hilo," and others are to follow. Before another week the Hilo Mercantile Company will doubtless be housed in their commodious new quarters.

Since the completion of the road to Honouliuli the Japanese and Portuguese have found it a remunerative business to run a line of accommodation wagons. There are several other such wagons making daily trips to and from Hakalau and Hilo. Hack companies are becoming more numerous, also. The concert given in the Court House Saturday evening by the Kamehameha Glee Club, of Honolulu, drew an audience larger than the hall could accommodate. It has been decided to give a second concert this evening. The proceeds will be donated to the needs of indigent lepers.

The exhibition of the armistice did not draw forth so large a crowd as the performance deserved. The reproductions were excellent, and it is to be regretted that the entertainment was not better patronized, especially since the proceeds were divided with the Free Public Kindergarten.

After the exhibition on Friday evening, there was a most delightful social at Sprinkles' hall, complimentary to Albert Loebenstein, who leaves on the Kinau this evening. He is returning to San Mateo College, California.

The many friends of British Commissioner Hawes will regret to learn that he is still confined to his bed at the home of C. C. Kennedy, at Waiakane. He will be unable to return to Honolulu today, as he had hoped to do. He has suffered from a carbuncle on his neck. His trip around the island will be abandoned.

Silva, the "Manoa Wonder," rode his bicycle from Hilo to Mount View, a distance of 17 miles, in 58 minutes, Saturday. He came down from the Volcano in one hour and a half. Bicycle riding is becoming quite the fad in Hilo. There are a dozen riders now, where there was one cyclist a couple of months ago.

The families of C. E. Richardson, Judge Hapal and Mrs. Jules Richardson make a pleasant party of 13 who are spending a week or 10 days at Kilauea Hotel. The hotel was crowded last week.

The guests at the Volcano House gave a dance on Saturday evening, which attracted a number of Oahuites, and all had a jolly good time. The proposed game of baseball, to be played at the same place on Saturday, had to be postponed on account of the limited accommodations.

Baseballists are getting enthusiastic once more, and several games have been arranged to be played shortly.

The Hilo Hotel was obliged to turn away applicants for rooms all last week, notwithstanding the fact that about two dozen rooms were secured outside of the hotel.

The town is full of newcomers, and more are coming—stayers and non-stayers. This week Mr. and Mrs. Wagner are taking up their residence as permanent Hiloites. Mrs. Wise and four children and a friend, Mrs. Myers, arrived on the Santiago. Attorney Wise will reside on Pleasant street, opposite the Hilo Electric Light Works.

Judge and Mrs. Hitchcock are entertaining a large party of Eastern relatives and friends, amongst them: Professor and Mrs. Mead of Chicago, Professor and Mrs. Swing, Miss Cowles, Miss Billings, Miss Castle and W. R. Castle, of Honolulu. Mr. Folson, a former resident on Hawaii, but now of Los Angeles, is also a guest.

Mr. Henry Deacon leaves for the Coast with his eldest son, who will be left in some educational institution.

Dr. E. S. Warner and Mr. Stillman, of New York, who are touring the world, spent the past few days here.

Robert Hind, of Kohala, and his brother, a real estate agent, of San Francisco, spent a day in town, on their way to the Volcano.

Mrs. Furneaux will spend the remaining summer months at her Oahu home, Kukuilani, where she enjoys better health than in town.

Miss Sophie Rycroft is spending her vacation in town as the guest of Mrs. Achilles. Hon. Robert Rycroft is laid up at the hotel with a severely sprained ankle, which will necessitate close confinement for some weeks. He met with the accident in Honolulu while stepping out of a carriage.

A wonderful growth of bananas is attracting a great amount of attention in Judge Hapal's yard. One banana tree has eight bunches of fruit on it.

Only three members of the Citizens' Guard won medals in the target shoot for the past six months. Charles

Hitchcock earned a gold bar and medal, E. E. Richards a silver bar and medal and H. C. Austin a bar and medal in bronze.

Last evening's service at the Foreign Church was very largely attended. The music throughout was excellent, and the service was interesting. Addresses were made by Frank Damon, O. H. Gulick, Rev. Desha, Rev. Hill and a Chinese minister. The Kamehameha Glee Club furnished the choir music.

The bark Santiago, Johnson master, arrived in port on the 17th, 14 days from San Francisco, with a full cargo of merchandise, mules and horses, and 12 passengers. She is receiving a load of sugar this week, and will sail in a few days.

Waiakane plantation received a new locomotive by the Santiago.

The pipes for the extension and renewal of the Hilo Water Works, arrived on the Santiago and are being hauled mauka today, so it looks as though Hilo will soon be satisfied in that matter.

NOT EVEN IF IT COST TWENTY SHILLINGS.

A notable percentage—about one-third, I think—of the power of a steam engine is used up in overcoming the friction of its own parts. Hence inventors are constantly testing devices to reduce friction. Yet they can never overcome it; and the resistance created by it represents power (and hence expense also) absolutely lost.

Now the human body is a machine propelled by heat, exactly as an engine is; and anything that retards it may be considered as friction. Very good, then.

You have noticed great differences in your own vigor. Some days you work easily, and on others with difficulty. This is so whether you are chiefly a muscle-worker or a brain-worker; or a mixture of both—as most people are. Occasionally you are able to do more work in a day than at other times you can do in three. It is the odds between walking on smooth, hard level grounds and dragging yourself uphill through wet clay. What wouldn't lawyers, authors, clergymen, and all other brain-workers give for something having the power to keep their minds clear and strong? Or body-workers for something that would prevent aching, weakness and fatigue? Do I know what will do it? No, I don't. If I did I could retail the secret for more money than is stowed away in the Bank of England. But I do know one thing, and will tell it you in a minute—for nothing.

First, however, we will talk of Mr. J. B. Goss and the friction he tried so long to overcome. Mr. Goss is a large farmer living at Stradsett, near Downham Market, Norfolk, and is well known in his district. When the farmers meet on market days he often speaks of his experience and how he came out of it.

In order to cover it all he has to go back fifteen years—to about 1878. At that time he began to feel the signs of some disease which he could neither account for nor understand. At first he merely realized that he was out of condition. His work became less and less a pleasure and more and more a task. From his business his thoughts turned upon himself, and no man can work well in that form. Then he and his victuals began to disagree, which is a state of things to make a man ask what can the reason be?

He had a well-provided table, of course; yet he often sat down to his meals and couldn't touch a morsel. Mr. Goss knew that this would never do. If a man expects to live, he must eat. There are no two ways about that. So he ate more or less—although not much—without the stimulus of an appetite; he forced it down, as you may say. But this wouldn't do either. When the stomach goes on strike it can't be whipped into working before the question at issue is properly settled.

Thus it ended in his having great pain and tightness at his sides and chest. "I was constantly belching up a sour fluid," he says, "which ran out of my mouth like vinegar. I had a horrible sensation at the stomach for which I was not able to find any relief. For nights together I could get no sleep; and in this general condition I continued for five years, no medicine or medical treatment doing more than to abate some of the worst symptoms for the time being."

"In the early part of 1883 I heard of a medicine which was said to do good in cases like mine. Whether it would help me of course I had no idea. After so many things have failed, one naturally has no faith in a new one. Yet I got a supply and began with it. In a short time it was plain that I had come upon the real remedy at last. My food agreed with me, and soon all pain and distress gradually left me. Since then (now ten years ago) I have kept in the best of health. If I, or any of my family all anything, a dose of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup—the medicine that cured me—soon sets us right. We have no need of a doctor. (Signed) J. B. Goss, March 24th, 1893."

Mr. Goss once said that if Seigel's Syrup cost 20s. a bottle he would not be without it in his house. We can easily believe him. Considering what it did for him—and does for others—it would be cheap at any price. Yet like plenty of things of the highest practical value, it costs but little. The reader can imagine under what difficulty and friction Mr. Goss must have done what work he did during those five years' suffering with indigestion and dyspepsia.

This then, we know; that life's friction and loss of power comes chiefly from that single disease, and that arises from the use of Mother Seigel's great discovery.

Prison Reforms in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, July 16.—A conference of chief jailers was held at the Home Department on the morning of the 3d inst., when the Home Minister delivered a speech as to the necessity of reformation in the gaol system when the new treaties come into operation.

Ohio brickmakers are using a clay-digging machine that does the work of from 17 to 20 men.

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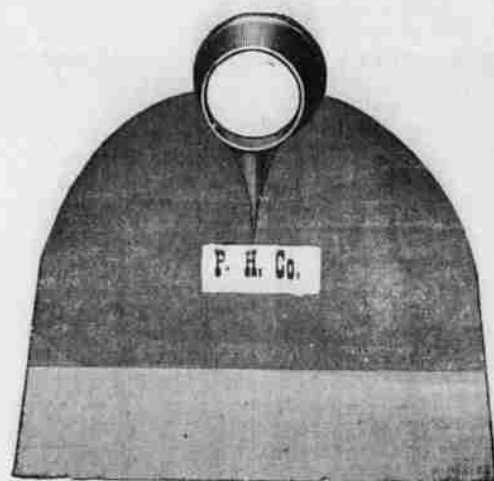
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Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

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PLANTATION AND LAND OWNERS, MERCHANTS and others who contemplate boring wells, will serve their own interests by consulting the above Company.

Estimates furnished. Charges strictly moderate. Faithful work guaranteed. Tel. 665. P. O. Box 475.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B-41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from mercury. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

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Homes!

While goods are 'way down in price and don't let your opportunity go by to make the house beautiful. Nothing, not even furniture, adds so much to the appearance of a room as curtains. Just now the fad is to have a different shade of color at each window; the style most being used is chenille.

We have an elegantly assorted stock at lowest prices.

We have the most complete stock of childrens head gear in the city. Caps in silk of beautiful shades; sun bonnets in silk or fine grade of muslins, beautiful shapes and fascinating colors.

Kid gloves are worn more now by Honolulu ladies than ever before, perhaps the price has something to do with it. We are selling them at a low figure. Our assortment includes white or colored with fancy stitching.

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Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Cables and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

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NEW DEPARTURE

Negro Families May be Brought to Hawaii.

TO WORK ON PLANTATIONS

Scheme Favored by the Hawaiian Government.

Planters Considering Proposition. Some Look Upon It With Great Favor.

For several months past the Hawaiian Planters' Association has been in correspondence with a gentleman in San Francisco regarding the introduction of black laborers on the plantations, to supersede the Asiatics. The fact that the Chinese are about to be shut off by the Hawaiian Government and the number of Japanese limited by the terms of the old convention, makes the Southern negro the most available of any class suited to the conditions of the country.

A gentleman, with ample capital, interested in the scheme, came down on the Australia, and has had several conferences with the directorate of the Planters' Association, and, while he has had no direct orders for the labor, he has had much encouragement.

When seen by a reporter for the Advertiser yesterday, he expressed himself freely on the prospects of introducing negro labor here, and his faith in the satisfactory results which would ensue to the planters.

"I find some people here whose knowledge of the Southern darkey is limited to cities and comic papers, but let me assure you that there is as wide a difference between the plantation negro and the colored chap who haunts the cities or works on the levees as there is between day and night. The plantation darkey cares only for his family, and he is honest and faithful to his employer and is hard working. He knows what hard work and long hours means, because he has been brought up to it in the cotton field or on the sugar and tobacco plantation.

"Knowing the conditions which exist here and the character of the negro race, I made a proposition to furnish the planters here with an unlimited number of negro families. After several months of correspondence with the Secretary of the Planters' Association, I came down to talk the matter over with them, and I believe they will adopt my suggestion. The plantation negro is a type peculiar to himself, and he is not to be found on a sleeping car or behind a barber's chair. He belongs on a plantation, and except in rare cases, he remains there from birth to death. As to his power to labor in this climate, there can be no doubt. He would be in his element, and I would not hesitate to guarantee that two Southern negroes would outwork three Japanese, or in fact, laborers of any nationality. I know just what I am talking about in this matter, because I have watched people of both races at work.

"Competition with the whites? Well, hardly. If the planters and your Government want this class of labor for the fields, all right; they cannot do better. If they want them for business men and land owners, I would say emphatically, no. They should not be taken out of the environments which have been theirs during life. You have here in Hawaii everything dear to the negro's heart, and he will be happy and contented in the cane field. My connections in the South are such that every family of negroes brought here by me would be selected according to the conditions of the country. I would bring families of a man and wife and his children. And these children, mind you, would provide sustenance for the old folks to this extent: A plantation negro does not care for white bread, and he abhors hard tack; his mainstay is corn and bacon. Give one of these darkeys a little patch for a garden, and the boys and girls will hoe the corn and pound it into meal when it has ripened. Every darkey likes bacon and — Chickens? Yes; he likes chickens, and give him half a chance he will raise them in spite of the mongoose. He will raise hogs and smoke his own bacon. In some of the Southern districts, rice is used a great deal, and here in Hawaii he can get as good as can be found in the world.

"Now as to my method of securing these people: There is not one family in a hundred—perhaps more—who has work the year round. I will go through the belt from one end to the other, selecting two or three families in each place—there will be no trouble to get the right kind—and tell them the situation. If they are ready, I will bring them at once; if not, I will return when I have selected those from other districts. Having secured the required number of families, it will be necessary to get overseers—men who thoroughly understand work in the cane—and bring them with me, for you must understand that negroes require overseers just as the Asiatics do. As a train is filled I will go with it to San Francisco and deliver the people over

to my agents there, who will then take them to Hawaii.

"The wages paid the men and women will be higher than that paid Japanese, but considering the difference in the quantity and quality of work done, the amount is less. I have had a very pleasant interview with the members of the Government, and I am sure they will interpose no objection to them. On the contrary, the idea meets with favor. I do not see why they should, if they look at it from a political standpoint. The objection to annexation on the part of some of the people of the United States is on the score of Asiatic labor, and President McKinley stands today, in his annexation attitude, arrayed against every labor organization in the United States. Eliminate that objectionable feature and there is nothing in the way. The Southern negro is American pure and simple, and when the people of the United States know that the planters of Hawaii are ready to take that class of labor as against Asiatics, they will hurray louder for annexation than you do down here.

"The only opponents to the plan of bringing negroes here are those who have not studied the negro character by personal observation. They read of a crime committed by a negro and the sensational lynching of the man, and then stamp the whole race with the mold of that criminal. In my experience, covering a good many years, I can truthfully say that these occurrences are exceptions, and it is seldom, if ever, that a plantation negro is the guilty man. These men usually come from the large towns and cities, or are workers on the levees. In the criminal annals of the United States, how often do you find a man who has spent his life on a farm, guilty of a misdemeanor or a crime? Having been brought up away from the allurements of city life, his wants are never out of proportion to his surroundings. It is the same with the negro, and the people who I will contract to land here will not belong to a class that will be heard of in your police courts, but will be found, rather, when Sunday comes around, attending church. Every reading man and every traveled man knows the darkey's love for the good old Methodist Church, and once the negro is established here, you will find that branch of religion flourishing like the green bay tree."

"One of the leading agents for plantations here, when asked his views on the subject, said: "I objected to it, first, merely from a political standpoint. I felt that if we drew our full supply from one district, like Louisiana, for instance, it might injure our chances for annexation for the reason that the people of that State would shout that we were depriving them of their labor supply. But I find I am mistaken, no district will be depleted as it is the intention of the gentleman who is here to take only a few families from each district."

"My knowledge of the negro is limited, but I will admit that the idea of bringing them here is a good one and now is a good time to begin. There can be no question regarding there being Americans and that is what the people of the United States want us to have. I would like to see every plantation on the islands start in now with 100 families. There is no question about the climate suiting them, and, from what I have learned since I began to investigate the matter, they are better able to do the work required of them than the Japanese."

"It is pretty generally understood that the Cabinet is a unit in favoring the measure. One of the ministers said in response to a question: "The objections I think is a mere matter of sentiment. Once in a while there is a hue and cry raised because a crime has been committed by a negro and the whole country immediately gets down on the entire race in consequence. To me it is a mistake. There is what is known as the "black belt" containing 10,000,000 people and occasionally some crime is committed by a negro. It is not always the crime that attracts attention from people of other parts of the world, but the manner of the punishment. It is not a long time since that the newspapers of the United States, and even of Europe, were full of accounts, written and pictured, of the burning of a negro criminal at a stake, by an infuriated mob. It is the punishment of that man that is before me now, but I have forgotten just what crime it was he committed. I do not believe crime is as rampant among the people of the 'black belt' as in any other locality of the same number of people. Politically, the move to bring those people here would be beneficial to us all."

Another minister stated that he had been favorable to it for years, and hoped the planters would see their way clear to bringing in the families as soon as possible.

Another gentleman remarked, on hearing of the scheme: "I wish they would bring in 10,000 before the 1st of January. They are a better class of labor in a climate like ours than any other race of people, except, perhaps, Hawaiians, and I believe they will do more work than the Hawaiians."

"My opinion of the negro is based on what I have seen of him in the South, in Kansas and in the State of Washington. I will relate only the latter. In 1894, there was a miners' strike at Rosslyn and everything was closed down. The Northern Pacific Railway is interested in the mines, and the matter was growing serious. Finally, some person suggested bringing negroes from the South. An agent was dispatched there, and in a few weeks he returned with 850, nearly half of whom brought their families with them. They were put into the mines almost in the face of the Winchesters in the hands of the strikers. From that day until I left there, a few weeks ago, there had not been a complaint filed by a mine superintendent, nor has a committee from the miners found it necessary to wait on the superintendent to file a complaint as to overtime or class of work. If the people of Hawaii can get the right class of negro plantation labor, such as I have seen, they had better secure it."

It is expected that at least four orders will be sent away by the next steamer, and if the men, women and children are what they are said to be, a future visit to the plantations of the Islands may be looked upon with greater enjoyment than is now the case.

ARE LESS HOSTILE

Japanese Newspapers Not So Aggressive in Their Tone.

THE DUTY ON SAKÉ EXPLAINED

Government Did Not Receive Protest in Time.

Japanese Emigrating to Brazil. Foot-binding in Disfavor in North China.

The Japanese papers in the vernacular are recently not so hostile in their attitude toward Hawaii as they were, over the increase of the duty on saké. The Mainichi Shimbun publishes the following: The imposition of the increased duty in question was duly discussed by the Hawaiian Legislature some time ago, and the proposal having been approved, was embodied in a law and promulgated. Not until after the promulgation of the law was any objection raised by the Japanese Government, and it could scarcely have been expected that the law would be at once suspended or modified in consideration of that objection. Had a protest been lodged before the project of the law was submitted to Parliament, the situation would be different. But that precaution not having been taken, nothing remains now except to pay the tax.

The Hawaiian Government has been approached on the subject, and may possibly agree to reduce the tax to the old figure—15 cents a barrel—in which event the surplus will be returned to importers. But in the meanwhile there is no just cause of complaint, nor can Hawaii be said to have disregarded Japan's protest, inasmuch as the law in question was promulgated before any protest had been made.

JAPANESE PASSPORTS. Large Proportion of Japanese Come to Hawaii.

The Japanese Foreign Office publishes the following interesting figures: Number of passports granted in 1894, 16,726; 1895, 22,411; 1896, 27,555. Further analysis shows that among those going abroad in 1896, 811 went on public business, 211 went to Europe and America, 29 to Korea, 26 to China, 17 to England and 84 to various other countries, for purposes of study, at public or private charge. Korea attracted the largest number of business men, namely, 1,414; China came next, with 434; then followed the United States with 360, Russia with 327, Hawaii with 225 and other countries with smaller figures, the grand total of mercantile men being 3,124. In connection with agriculture and fishing 2,323 went to Russia, 828 to Korea and others elsewhere, making a total of 3,295. Laborers aggregated 17,689, of whom 9,206 went to Hawaii, 4,120 to Russia, 1,066 to the United States, 630 to Korea, 865 to Canada, 778 to Australia and 211 to China.

Japan's Internal Loan. The Mail says that the Nichi Nichi gives credence to a rumor that the Government will shortly raise an internal loan by issuing industrial bonds to the people. The condition of the home money-market does not seem to be favorable for such a project, consols and war bonds having fallen to 97.60 yen and 97.80, respectively, while there is no question of the stringency in commercial circles. It must also be borne in mind that many of the projects contemplated by the Government for the last fiscal year have not been completed, and some 25,000,000 or 26,000,000 yen voted by the Diet for these purposes has to be carried forward into the accounts of the current year. These sums are, therefore, available, if the Government is actually pressed for money.

Federal System in Japan. YOKOHAMA, July 17.—Japan may have a small edition of Ireland on her hands before long. In the Riukiu Islands there is a party calling itself the Fukuhanto, or advocates of the restoration of the feudal system. They are about to send a committee to Tokyo for the purpose of petitioning the Government: first, to make the former King their chief; secondly, to remove all officials belonging to other parts of Japan, and thirdly, to put an end to all interference on the part of the Tokyo Government. In short, they want to have Riukiu made independent.

Korea's Foreign Trade. The Jiji Shimpō publishes a telegram from Seoul, dated the 5th inst., to the effect that the Korean Government, independently of its treaty with Japan, intends to open Mokupho and Chinnampo to foreign trade from the 1st of October next. An intimation to that sense has been conveyed to the foreign representatives. The opening will be effected by royal ordinance, and the rules relating to the settlements will be compiled after consultation with the various legations.

Foot-binding Dying Out. The North China Daily News says: According to a leading article in the Sinwenpao exhorting its readers to taboo bound feet in women, and strongly advocating natural feet for the next generation of women in China, it appears that a large number of influen-

tial members of the literati and gentry in Kwangtung province have also written against foot-binding, and several anti-binding societies have in consequence already been established in that province. "Hence mothers need not fear now that their daughters cannot marry well with natural feet, as the members of these societies have agreed to let their children intermarry. As all the members, so far, are either men of high literary standing or wealth, the natural-foot girls will be able to marry into the best of provincial families." In the prefecture of Shaoh'ing, Kwangtung, the people of over 80 villages never bind their daughters' feet. This antipathy to foot-binding found its origin in the Taiping rebellion. When the rebels got to Shaoh'ing they killed all the women with bound feet, while those with natural feet all escaped.

RESTRICTED IMMIGRATION. Assurances of Japanese Consul to Australian Officials.

A Sydney paper has the item that the Japanese Consul states that there is no likelihood of extensive emigration of Japanese to Australia. Probably the Japanese Government would restrict emigration to the Queensland sugar plantations and other places where the Japanese were not objected to. The emigration of a few thousand would do Japan no good. The Government did not want to arouse ill-feeling in Australia over such a trifling matter.

During the recent visit of the Premiers to London they were in conference with the leading officials of the Colonial Office, and the treaty entered into between Great Britain and Japan was under discussion. With the exception of Queensland, all the Colonies declined to adopt the treaty.

No Further Restrictions. YOKOHAMA, July 16.—The Yorduchō reports that the Foreign Department received a telegram on the 5th inst., from Mr. Shimamura, Japanese Minister in Hawaii, to the effect that no hindrance will be exercised hereafter in the landing of Japanese contract immigrants in Hawaii. The department has wired to all the local Governors to that effect.

Russia's Opinion of Hawaii. LONDON, June 26.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: Russia will not join in Japan's protest against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, but she regards the move as a dangerous precedent.

Famine in China. The Jiji Shimpō publishes a statement that famine is now prevailing in the Shihseusho district of China and that hundreds of people are dying daily.

Japanese Emigrants. YOKOHAMA, July 16.—Fifteen hundred contract emigrants are to leave Kobe for Brazil by the Tosa Maru next month.

EXTRAORDINARY

REDUCTION IN PRICE ON All Our Immense and Splendidly Selected Stock of

PICTURES

AND PICTURE FRAMES. Our Stock Embraces All Sections of Artistic Work.

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OR UNFRAMED, AND OUR Prices are BED ROCK!

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110 HOTEL STREET.

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FRANK J. KRUGER, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, and Incipient Consumption, no remedy approaches Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has long been the most popular and successful anodyne expectorant in Pharmacy, and is everywhere approved and recommended by the Faculty. It soothes the inflamed membrane, breaks up irritating mucus, allays coughing, and induces repose. As a family emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral takes the lead. For the relief and cure of croup, whooping-cough, sore throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable. No household is quite secure without

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

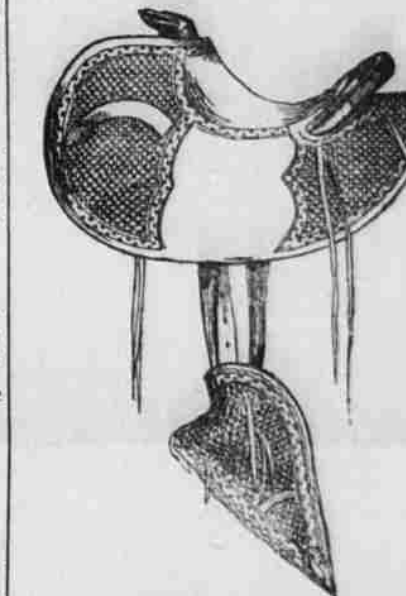
Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.

ALEX. CHISHOLM.

The Manufacturing Harness Co.

Telephone 228. FORT & KING STS. P. O. Box 322.



Our Hand Made HAWAIIAN SADDLE! With Genuine Hawaiian Tree.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hand Stamped Belts!

FULL LINE OF HARNESS HARDWARE.

Bridles, Collars, Sponges and Horse Boots, Oils, Dressings, Whips, Robes, Etc.

We carry none but the BEST GOODS—OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

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MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Of Locks.

Between a lock cheap enough to be warranted poor, and such as are splendid specimens of artistic mechanism, there is a vast gulf. We span this gulf with a variety of locks that is simply astonishing.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....JULY 30, 1897

THE NEWS.

The dispatches received in the Moana's mail yesterday, of Annexation and the Reciprocity Treaty were reassuring. On July 14, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee ordered a favorable report to be made to the Senate on the Annexation Treaty. No amendment has been made to the convention. The House has passed the Tariff Bill without disturbing the clause relating to Hawaii, and the Senate has agreed on a final conference report. There will probably be no further discussion of Hawaiian affairs until the regular session of Congress in December. It would be presumption to suppose that the Senate will surely adopt the Annexation Treaty from the mere fact that the committee has submitted a favorable report, and that the reciprocity clause has been unanimously adopted. The friends of Annexation are firmly convinced that the future prosperity and the safety of this country can be assured only by annexation, and that the benefits will be mutual. There is also every reason to believe that Annexation is gaining friends in the United States. But the men who will fight Annexation in the Senate in December, and the forces that are arrayed against it outside the Senate will not be idle during the interim. The arguments that have already been made against Annexation will be re-emphasized and others will be prepared, a new campaign will be entered upon and every effort made to either kill Annexation or abrogate the Treaty. Hawaii is under fire. This is no time for an over-weening confidence.

News was received that Japan had agreed to submit the Immigration controversy to arbitration. Should this dispatch be correct there is every reason to believe that an amicable settlement will soon be made of the difficulty. It is likely that the strike of the coal miners in Pennsylvania will be settled by arbitration. This shows a disposition on the part of the workingman and the employee to avoid unnecessary suffering and loss of wages and capital. It is a reasonable proposition. News from the seat of war is brief. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the Porte to make a concession and evacuate Thessaly. The Cuban cause is growing and the insurgent forces are said to be advancing on Havana. From the interviews with Sir Julian Pauncefote in England there is a definite plan to submit a general Arbitration Treaty to the Senate at the next session. Should the Senate ratify such a treaty it will be one more step toward the formation of an alliance between the two great English speaking nations.

WANTED: A PACIFIC CABLE.

The frequent recurrence of long intervals without the arrival or departure of mails from or to San Francisco, emphasizes the necessity of a cable between this port and San Francisco, and leads many to ask, whether "life is worth living" here in Honolulu, without it? The route, which has been thoroughly surveyed between these islands and Monterey Bay, a short distance south of San Francisco, has demonstrated the feasibility of laying one over what has been termed by experts the best ocean bottom that has ever been discovered. Competent judges have given it as their opinion that a cable can be laid at less cost per mile and with less risk for repairing breaks than in any other ocean. The best possible bed has been prepared by nature, ap-

parently for this express purpose, and when the work is once performed, there is every probability that it will not require renewal for many years, for this ocean is proverbially "as calm as a mill pond," at least at certain seasons of the year. The experience of the present as well as the past four years, indicates that the venture will be a paying one from the very opening of the line. The necessities of the American, Japanese and Hawaiian governments alone would have called, as they still call, for a large amount of cable work. It would seem feasible with all the idle capital awaiting investment in the United States and England, to organize a company and commence work, even without a guaranty of monopoly for this route. Ex-president Cleveland did all he could to induce action favorable to the enterprises, but without success. In one of his messages to Congress, during his first term of office, he used the following forcible language: "In the vast field of oriental commerce now unfolded over our Pacific borders, no features present stronger recommendations for Congressional action than the establishment of communication by submarine telegraph with Honolulu. The geographical position of the Hawaiian group in relation to our Pacific States, creates a natural interdependency and mutuality of interest which our present treaties were intended to foster, and which make close communication a logical and commercial necessity."

Again, on another occasion, he said: "I express my unhesitating conviction that the intimacy of our relations with Hawaii should be emphasized. As a result of the reciprocity treaty, these islands, on the highway of Oriental and Australasian traffic, are virtually an outpost of American commerce and a stepping-stone to the growing trade of the Pacific."

THE HAWAIIANS AS AMERICAN CITIZENS.

The idea is very prevalent abroad that Hawaiians as a class are ignorant, and that their adoption into the Union would be an evil. This is not the case by any means. Hawaiians as a class are not to be compared with the American Indians nor with the negroes. They are superior to either. As a class, they are intelligent and comparatively well educated. There are very few, we might say none, who cannot read and write in their own language, and many of them read and speak English fluently. There is no country—not even the United States, where the percentage of illiterates is smaller than in Hawaii. This is because all the children are obliged by law to attend school, between the ages of six and fifteen, and are taught in the English language. And within a very few years, all under thirty years of age will speak English, as a general rule. So with the Portuguese, of whom there are about 15,000 here; their youth are taught in English, and it is now generally spoken by them. As in America, after the European parents die, all the younger generation speak English only; so it is with Hawaiians, for the language of the country is English, and the business of the country is done wholly in it, and a man or woman who does not speak it, has little chance of success. Hawaiians are very different from the American Indians, and are far superior to them. They are ambitious to speak, dress and live like foreigners, where they are able to do so, because they see that it gives them an influence and position which can be acquired in no other way. Educated Hawaiians are superior to negroes, or even to Spanish-Americans, inasmuch as they are more amenable to law, and more easily influenced by sound teaching and example. They have little in common with

the aborigines of either North or South America.

There is one respect in which more might be done for Hawaiians, and this is the supplying them with better industrial education or training in the useful branches of industry—both agricultural and mechanical. Our coffee plantations and sugar factories ought to be manned in large part with Hawaiians, for when well-paid they make as valuable workmen as any foreigners. In the growing coffee industry, they can become useful and reliable helpers, in almost any branch of the work, whether cultivation, trimming, cleaning, picking or in the drying houses. All through this process, natives of the soil are preferable,—and none better than Hawaiian men and women, who as a rule can be relied on, far better than strangers. The young Hawaiians graduating from our industrial schools ought to find positions without any trouble, especially if applications for hands are sent to the principals of these institutions. The more of these schools that we have, the better for our Hawaiians, who seek industrial occupations.

The Hawaiian newspapers, as a rule, are read more eagerly of late than ever before. The Kuokoa, which is the oldest among them, is very popular, especially among the more intelligent and educated class. The Hawaiians fully understand what annexation means, and believe that it will be for their benefit, and that all the privileges that they now enjoy will be confirmed and perpetuated to them and to their children, in a greater degree than they now possess. We can assure American statesmen and all others in America, that the Hawaiians are capable of proving themselves as industrious, worthy and peaceable citizens as those of any state in the Union. They know of America as the land and home of freemen, and they will be as proud of the privilege of being called American citizens, as any born on the American continent. And they wish Americans to feel that they will never regret the proclamation of the treaty of Union, which shall make them "one and inseparable, now and forever."

HIGHER EDUCATION IN HAWAII.

The annual catalogue of Oahu College for 1896-7 has been distributed. In looking over this little handbook, reporting the fifty-sixth year of the institution, we find it embellished with twelve finely-executed photos of its buildings and surroundings, which will enable strangers to get a good idea of one of the most charming spots on Hawaii, consecrated to the higher education of its youth—both native and foreign. The picture of Pauahi Hall (opposite page 26), erected in memory of the Hawaiian Chiefess, Mrs. Pauahi Bishop, and that of the College bathing pool, (opposite page 40), are gems of artistic merit. The number of students in the college-department during the year, has been 107, and in the preparatory-department 140, making a total of 247. Besides the regular course of studies, provision is made for a normal class. After passing through the regular college course, students in the normal school have a special course, including all the studies usually required in a full normal course in other countries. Connected with this department is an excellent pedagogical library. Another admirable feature of this institution is a business department, in which students can secure a thorough training in the best methods of book-keeping and in commercial and banking practice and law—a course which is too often considered as unnecessary. Students in this branch are also taught civics, including the study of Hawaiian and American state and national constitutions. An excellent art department is also provided, supplemented with a re-

ference library. Special attention is devoted to elocution, and prizes are offered for the best progress in this course, as shown by original addresses on live topics. Oahu College is not conducted on a money-making basis, but to furnish its students with a solid education at a very low cost. A student, who is charged only \$38 per annum, receives the value of \$327. All the expenses of students are on a cost basis. Another important feature is—that Oahu College works in harmony with the Hawaiian public schools, and is designed to supplement them, and give a finishing education in the higher branches to Hawaiians and foreigners alike.

The interest which teachers have taken in the Summer School, the last session of which was held on Tuesday, has been extremely gratifying to those who were instrumental in organizing the school in 1896. The attendance this year has been even larger than that of last year, and is an evidence of the practical value of the questions discussed. Instruction to teachers in the Islands can be supplied in no other way so successfully as by such means. The isolation of their position, especially on some of the other Islands, makes the regular holding of teachers' meetings impracticable. Yet the more remote the school is from educational centers, the more comprehensive becomes the nature of the instruction which it is necessary for the teacher to give. Educators have agreed that it is the duty of the public school to impart more than book knowledge to its pupils. Stability of character is of more importance than the mere ability to read and write. In many instances the public school furnishes practically all the mental and moral instruction which children receive. Even in communities where this is not the case, the work of the school, as a supplement to home training and home influences, is invaluable.

It has been the endeavor of the Summer School to furnish the teachers with new ideas for conducting their work. It has emphasized the duty of teachers to thoroughly prepare the children and young men and women under their charge to assume every responsibility of life with dignity and ability. The Summer School has also given particular instruction in the best methods of conducting class work. The science of teaching has been discussed, and the attention of the teachers has been called to the importance of maintaining harmony in the class room, and of having the perfect confidence of the pupils. The value of the Summer School cannot be overestimated. It is the intention to continue the sessions each year.

In the dispatches received by the Belgic yesterday, but brief mention was made of the Immigration controversy. The vernacular papers discuss the question in a less bellicose tone than formerly, and the papers printed in English appear to have omitted their usual severe criticisms of Hawaii's attitude toward Immigration. It is possible that the cessation of hostilities may be due to the contents of two dispatches alleged to have been received in Japan from Hawaii. One of these is in effect that no further hindrance will be made to the immigration of Japanese contract laborers. The other contains the information that this Government has been approached on the subject of the increased duty on sake, and is said to be willing to reduce the duty to the old schedule. Two such items could hardly fail to produce a quieting effect upon an inflammatory press, especially since they concern the very subject-matter of the controversy between the two governments. With these exceptions the news is of a very general nature.

COLLECTOR CASTLE RETURNS.

Says Annexation Was Not Expected This Session.

Collector General of Customs Castle and wife returned home by the Moana yesterday after an extended visit to the United States. Mr. Castle left Washington about six weeks ago for Massachusetts where his wife had been visiting for a year.

Regarding annexation, Mr. Castle said: "We never believed in Washington that the treaty would pass at this session, but we believe we have a splendid chance at the next session. Mr. Kinney will return here next week but Mr. Thurston has returned to Washington where he will remain for the present."

Mr. Castle is in excellent health and looks well after his sojourn in the East during the torrid wave.

DR. DAY RETURNS.

Made Official Investigation of Quarantine in Japan.

Dr. F. R. Day and wife were among the passengers on the Belgic yesterday. Dr. Day has been making an official investigation into quarantine methods in China and Japan, more particularly as it relates to the plague and such diseases as may be communicated to Hawaii.

While away, Dr. Day spent much time with Dr. Brooks, the United States quarantine physician, sent out by his Government for a purpose identical with that of Dr. Day. They were accorded ample facilities by the officials in the Chinese and Japanese ports for a careful study of the plague and its treatment, and Dr. Day comes back with a fund of information on the subject.

While in Japan he visited the hot springs famous for their curative qualities in the treatment of leprosy.

Tired

Without exertion, weak, weary and depressed. This is the pitiable condition of thousands at this season. It is due to impoverished blood. The vital fluid has become loaded with impurities and depleted in quality. It leaves the system

Weak

Because the blood is the means nature provides for supplying nerves, organs and tissues with nourishment, and health and vigor cannot be expected when the blood is thin and impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for this weakness, because it enriches the blood. It cures

Nervous

Troubles by feeding the nerves upon pure, rich blood. It overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite and gives refreshing sleep. If you want to feel well you must have pure blood. You may have pure blood and good health by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its unequalled record of cures has won the first place among medicines. Get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills

easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,

Wholesale Agents.

THIS DAY.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

ESTATE OF JOHANN F. DREWES.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a power of sale contained in the will of the late Johann F. Drewes, I will sell at public auction on Friday, July 30, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the auction room of James F. Morgan, on Queen street, Honolulu, the following described property, to-wit: All that certain lot of land situated on King street, opposite the Catholic Cemetery, and described as follows:

No. 9. Commencing at stake at south east corner of lot No. 8 and running south 79 deg., 15 min. east, 1 chain 24 8-12 feet, along makai road leading to Walkiki, to stake: thence north 24 deg. east, 2 chains, 23 5-12 feet, to stake beside George Bush's western wall and southeast corner of lot No. 10, 1 chain 8 3-12 feet mauka of southwest corner of G. Bush's place; thence north 79 deg., 15 min. west 1 chain 24 8-12 feet to stake at southeast corner of lot No. 11; thence south 24 deg. west 2 chains 23 5-12 feet to place of commencement, containing an area of 423 fathoms, more or less, being Royal Patent No. 3. Also Apana 3 of Royal Patent No. 2219 of L. C. A. 7117 N. 7555 to Kalas situated at Kaneohe, Oahu, and containing an area of 1 and 4-100 acres.

Maps of the above described premises, together with title deeds, can be seen at the law offices of Kinney & Bal-lou and at the auction room on the day of sale.

Deeds at expense of purchaser. Sale subject to confirmation by the Circuit Court of the First Circuit. Terms: Cash; U. S. gold coin.

JOHN F. HACKFELD, Imperial German Consul, Administrator of the Estate of Johann F. Drewes. 4654-UT&M 1879-tr

TIMELY TOPICS

JULY 27, 1897.

We want every carpenter in town to call at our stores this week and see our stock of carpenters tools; we have everything he wants. Always on the look out for novelties, we have secured some that will gladden the heart of every carpenter who uses them.

We have Balsley's patent screw driver and holder. The most unique tool ever placed on the market. By this arrangement the screw is held in position as firmly as though it were a portion of the driver itself. The tool can be adjusted to fit any size of head in a fraction of a second.

Another good thing is a handy oil stone, set in a wooden frame with wooden cover complete. No fear of grit or dust getting on the stone and ruining your edge tools.

We have an immense stock of general carpenters implements, such as spoke-shaves, iron planes, wood planes, chisels, adzes, ratchet braces, steel squares, Jennings' expansion bits, awls and tools (self contained) and very handy, hack saws and hand saws, saw sets, gauges, carpenters', engineers' and farriers' hammers, rules and pencils and a thousand and one other things too numerous to mention here.

We are selling everything as cheap as any other house in town and our stock is the best.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.

Mothers Made Happy

The latest and best nipple on the market is the SPIRALRIB.

Prevents Collapse

It is made of pure rubber, and has a spiral rib extending through the mouth piece that prevents it from collapsing.

Prevents Colic

It has been endorsed by the medical profession generally, and adopted by many leading nurseries throughout America.

Insures Health

Can be used on any kind of ordinary nursing bottle. The price more reasonable than most nipples now on sale.

Saves the Baby

Once used always used. They are high-grade goods. We are the sole agents for these nipples, and shall be pleased to send you a sample on request.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

CHINESE PERMITS

Government Declines to Issue at Present.

NO SIX MONTH RESIDENCE BONDS

Action Taken as Result of Annexation Proposition.

Final Action as to Laborers Will Be Taken on Arrival of Moana.

From present indications, an embargo will soon be placed on Chinese immigration. When the annexation proposition was made to the United States one of the principal clauses was that Chinese immigration should cease. As a step in this direction, the Government has decided to issue no more six-month residence permits to Chinese or to exercise any bonds. A Government official said yesterday:

"This preliminary step is taken in view of the pledge made the United States on the annexation question. We feel that annexation is reasonably sure and, that being the case, it would be rather a breach of faith to approve contracts for a lot of Chinese to arrive. The order has not been made final and will not be until we get the news by the Moana. If it appears that annexation to the United States is a matter of but short delay, then I believe the present order will be made peremptory and there will be no more contracts approved for Chinese laborers to come to Hawaii. It would be manifestly unjust to the United States to load up on Chinese laborers just before annexation takes place, knowing, as we do, that it must cease directly the treaty is consummated. As I understand it, nothing has been done beyond refusing to issue the regular six-month residence permits; the other matter will be attended to after the arrival of the Moana."

Mr. Geo. Kim Fui, the Chinese Commercial Agent, when questioned regarding the Government's action, said: "I think it is premature for the Government to take the step and, also, for the newspapers to publish it. We realize that Chinese cannot come here after the islands are annexed to the United States, but why shut off the Chinese who wish to come here to remain for six months, and who are under bonds to return to China at the end of that time? From an income-producing standpoint, it is bad judgment for, if 100 Chinese come here under these permits, it means \$1,100 revenue to the Government through fees and taxes."

"But there is another view to take of it—the side of the planters. What are they to do if the source of their labor supply is shut off? Just now there are few Japanese, and there will probably be no Chinese, to come. What are the planters to do? The manufacturing of sugar is different from the manufacturing of woven goods or machinery. When the cane is ripe, it must be cut; it will not wait for labor, and, besides, the mills cannot close down through overproduction. People consume sugar, and the demand for it shows no decrease. With other manufacturing industries it is quite different."

"I do not believe this action of the Government will inflict a very great hardship on our people, because the China of today is not the China of 10 years ago. Our people are adopting the ideas of Western civilization to a very great extent, and miles of country that has remained for centuries undeveloped are now being thrown open by the building of railways. One line, on which the work of construction has just begun, will be 710 miles long. The building of this creates a demand for a great deal of labor, and instead of 2,000 or 3,000 Chinese coming here to work for a net wage of \$6 a month, they will remain at home, where the climate, food and conditions are more favorable to them. With the opening up of this new territory, there will also be a demand for many new buildings. In one section an entirely new city is springing into existence. All this requires labor, and it will be supplied at home."

"We do not know what will follow annexation—if it comes—but you can depend upon it that the interests of the planters, which are also those of the people, must be protected, and it may be that after Hawaii becomes a part of the United States there may be some arrangement made by which they could still get a portion of their labor from China."

Fast Yachts Coming.

There will soon arrive in the city two first-class fast yachts. One is now being built in Hong Kong, by Campbell, for Henry Waterhouse, and the other, ordered by Harry Evans and others, will be down on the next trip of the Diamond Head. Both will be here in time for the regatta in September.

"Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Fredericktown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

BY AUTHORITY.
ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Honolulu, July 28, 1897.

In accordance with Article 39 of the Constitution, notice is hereby given that a general Election for Representatives will be held throughout the Republic between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, the 29th day of September, 1897.

The Election Districts, Voting Precincts, Polling Places and Inspectors of Election are as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Hilo, Puna and Hamakua, Hawaii.

1st Precinct:
All the districts of Puna, excepting Keauau and Olaa. Voting place: Poholki Court House.

Inspectors:
H. J. Lyman,
H. Ryerott,
Richard Lyman.

2d Precinct:
The lands of Keauau and Olaa, in Puna, and that portion of Hilo extending from the boundary of Puna to the bed of the Honoluli Gulch. Voting place: Court House in Hilo.

Inspectors:
G. K. Wilder,
G. W. A. Hapal,
W. A. Hardy.

3rd Precinct:
Extending from the bed of Honoluli Gulch to the bed of the Kawaiuli Gulch. Voting place: Papaikou School House.

Inspectors:
G. E. Thrum,
R. T. Forrest,
A. F. Linder.

4th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Kawaiuli Gulch to the bed of the Wai-kaumalo Gulch. Voting place: Honoumuli School House.

Inspectors:
J. K. Dillon,
W. D. Schmidt,
B. B. Macy.

5th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Wai-kaumalo Gulch to the bed of the Kaula Gulch. Voting place: Court House, Laupahoehoe.

Inspectors:
Wm. G. Walker,
E. W. Barnard,
Richard Ivers.

6th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Kaula Gulch to the bed of the Kalopa Gulch (Kuliu Gulch). Voting place: Kaohi School House.

Inspectors:
A. Lidgate,
Robert Horner.

7th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Kalopa Gulch to the bed of the Malanahae Gulch. Voting place: Honokaa Court House.

Inspectors:
F. S. Clinton,
Edwin Thomas,
M. V. Holmes.

8th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Malanahae Gulch to the boundary of Kohala. Voting place: School House, Kukulhaele.

Inspectors:
Wm. Horner,
George Koch,
L. R. Medeiros.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Kohala, Kona and Kau, Island of Hawaii.

1st Precinct:
Consisting of North Kohala. Polling place: Kohala Court House.

Inspectors:
W. P. McDougall,
G. P. Tulloch,
L. Haina.

2d Precinct:
Consisting of South Kohala. Polling place: Waimea Court House.

Inspectors:
W. S. Vredenberg,
J. Crowley,
H. Akona.

3rd Precinct:
South Kohala to the north boundary of Holualoa. Voting place: Court House, Kaliua.

Inspectors:
George Clark,
S. Haazio,
Thomas Aiu.

4th Precinct:
North boundary of Holualoa to and including Keel, South Kona. Voting place: School House, Konawaena.

Inspectors:
Wm. Wright, Jr.,
D. P. Namann,
R. Wassman.

5th Precinct:
From south boundary of Keel to north boundary of Kau. Voting place: Court House, Hookena.

Inspectors:
T. K. R. Amalu,
D. Z. Naahielua,
J. S. Kauwe.

6th Precinct:
From the boundary between South Kona and Kau to the westerly boundary of Punaluu. Polling place: Wai-ohinu Court House.

Inspectors:
J. H. Waipullani,
W. J. Yates,
O. K. Apiki.

7th Precinct:
The remainder of the District of Kau. Polling place: Pahala School House.

Inspectors:
W. P. Fennell,
Ikaaka,
G. W. Paty.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

1st Precinct:
That portion of Molokai consisting of Kalawao and Kalaupapa. Polling place: Kalaupapa Store House.

Inspectors:
.....

2d Precinct:
The remainder of the Island of Molokai. Polling place: Pukoo Court House.

Inspectors:
Geo. Trimble,
H. Manase,
A. Kamai.

3rd Precinct:
The district of Lahaina and the Island of Lanai. Polling place: Lahaina Court House.

Inspectors:
Henry Dickenson,
A. N. Hayselden,
W. J. Sheldon.

4th Precinct:
District of Kaanapali. Polling place: Honokahau School House.

Inspectors:
R. C. Searle,
David Taylor, Jr.,
David Kapuku.

5th Precinct:
Consisting of that portion of Wailuku lying north of the sand hills, including Waihee and the Island of Kahoolawe. Polling place: Wailuku Court House.

Inspectors:
Goodale Armstrong,
D. L. Myers,
W. T. Robinson.

6th Precinct:
The remaining portion of the district of Wailuku, excepting the district of Honuaulu. Polling place: Custom House, Kahului.

Inspectors:
E. H. Bailey,
.....
W. O. Aiken.

7th Precinct:
The district of Honuaulu. Polling place: Honuaulu Court House.

Inspectors:
J. M. Napululu,
G. K. Kunukau,
S. E. Kaleikau.

8th Precinct:
All that portion of said district known as Kala and that portion of the land of Hamakua lying south and west of the Maliko Valley and mauka of a line drawn along the center of the road running from Kalaanui to the Makawao Jail, and a line drawn in extension thereof. Polling place: Makawao Court House.

Inspectors:
F. W. Hardy,
Geo. Forsyth,
Manuel Cabral.

9th Precinct:
The remainder of the district of Makawao to the Gulch of Oopulua. Polling place: Hamakua School House.

Inspectors:
W. F. Mossman,
W. E. Shaw,
P. N. Kahokuokalani.

10th Precinct:
Kahikini, Kaupo and Kipahulu. Polling place: School House, Kipahulu.

Inspectors:
Patrick McLean,
W. B. Starkey,
J. K. Pihlman.

11th Precinct:
From Kipahulu to and including Makapu. Polling place: Hana Court House.

Inspectors:
F. Wittrock,
J. Gruwald,
B. K. Kaiwalea.

12th Precinct:
District of Koolau to the Gulch of Oopulua. Polling place: School House, Keanae.

Inspectors:
James P. Saunders,
D. W. Napthaa,
G. W. Kalohai.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

All that portion of the Island of Oahu lying East and South of Nuuanu Street, and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point.

1st Precinct:
All that portion of said district com-

prised in Honolulu or Kona and lying east of Punahou street, and a line drawn in extension thereof, mauka and makai. Polling place: Government Nursery, junction of King and Waikiki streets.

Inspectors:
Geo. Manson,
A. C. Pestano,
John Kea.

2d Precinct:
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and lying between the westerly boundary of the First Precinct and a line drawn as follows: viz: From the foot of South street along South, King and Alapai streets, and from the head of Alapai street to the flagpole on the old battery on Punchbowl; thence to and along the ridge on the easterly side of Pauoa Valley to the summit of the mountain. Polling place: Beretania Street School House.

Inspectors:
J. A. Magoon,
W. C. Wilder, Jr.,
M. L. Sylva.

3rd Precinct:
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and lying between the westerly boundary of the Second Precinct and Nuuanu street, and mauka of School street and a line drawn from the junction of School and Punchbowl streets to the flag pole on the old battery on Punchbowl. Polling place: Building at entrance to lower reservoir grounds, Nuuanu avenue.

Inspectors:
W. H. Hoogs,
J. D. Holt,
F. P. McIntyre.

4th Precinct:
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and bounded by the 2d and 3rd Precincts, Beretania and Nuuanu streets. Polling place: Royal School.

Inspectors:
J. M. Vivas,
James Nott, Jr.,
T. P. Cummins.

5th Precinct:
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona and bounded by the 3d Precinct, Beretania street, Richards street and the harbor. Polling place: Kapuniwa building.

Inspectors:
Alex. Lyle,
G. W. R. King,
D. Logan.

6th Precinct:
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona and bounded by Richards street, Beretania street, Nuuanu street and the harbor. Polling place: Bell Tower.

Inspectors:
Henry Smith,
W. L. Eaton,
J. M. Camara, Jr.

7th Precinct:
All that portion of said district comprised in the judicial and taxation district of Koolau, and lying east and south of a line drawn from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point. Polling place: School House, Waimanalo.

Inspectors:
.....

FIFTH DISTRICT.

All that portion of the Island of Oahu lying West and North of Nuuanu Street and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point.

1st Precinct:
All that portion of the judicial and taxation district of Koolau lying west and north of a line drawn from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point. Polling place: Kaneohe Court House.

Inspectors:
Wm. Henry,
E. P. Aikue,
Frank Pahia.

2d Precinct:
The judicial and taxation district of Koolaula. Polling place: Koolaula Court House.

Inspectors:
C. H. Judd,
W. K. Rathburne,
J. H. Barenaba.

3rd Precinct:
The judicial and taxation district of Waiwala. Polling place: Waiwala Court House.

Inspectors:
Edward Hore,
Frank Halstead,
Alfred Kall.

4th Precinct:
The judicial and taxation district of Waianae. Polling place: Waianae Court House.

Inspectors:
Sam'l Andrews,
G. W. Nawaakoa,
Isala Halualani.

5th Precinct:
All that portion of the judicial and taxation district of Ewa, comprised in the lands of Honeae and Honouliuli. Polling place: Reading Room, Ewa Plantation.

Inspectors:
H. J. Gallagher,
D. B. Murdock,
Joseph Fernandez.

6th Precinct:
All the remaining portion of the judicial and taxation district of Ewa. Polling place: Ewa Court House.

Inspectors:
Frank Archer,
J. M. Ezera,
S. Hookano.

7th Precinct:
All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying makai of the King street road from the Ewa line to the King street bridge, and all mauka of said road from the Ewa line to the main road up Kalihi Valley. Polling place: Reform School premises.

Inspectors:
W. L. Wilcox,
W. R. Sims,
J. F. Clay.

8th Precinct:
All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of the King street road from the main road up Kalihi Valley to Liliha street, and a line drawn from the head thereof, in extension of the line of Judd street, to and along the ridge forming the westerly border of Nuuanu Valley. Polling place: Hawaiian Tramways Company's Building, corner Kamehameha School Grounds.

Inspectors:
Ed Towse,
R. W. Cathcart,
R. H. Baker.

9th Precinct:
All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying between the eighth precinct and Nuuanu street, and mauka of a line drawn along School street, the Nuuanu stream and Beretania street. Polling place: Kaluwela School House.

Inspectors:
A. V. Gear,
C. A. Peterson,
Peter Souza.

10th Precinct:
All that portion of Honolulu or Kona bounded by King, Liliha and School streets, the Nuuanu stream, Beretania and Nuuanu streets and the harbor. Polling place: China Engine House.

Inspectors:
J. Effinger,
Aki K. Akau,
Henry Davis.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Islands of Kauai and Nihaui.

1st Precinct:
The Island of Nihaui. Polling place: School House.

Inspectors:
.....

2nd Precinct:
That portion of the district of Wai-
mea extending from the second pre-
cinct to the Punaauia Point. Polling
place: Kekaha School House.

Inspectors:
W. E. Smith,
David Kua.

3rd Precinct:
That portion of the district of Wai-
mea extending from Hanapepe to the
boundary line between Waimea and Ke-
kaha Plantations and extending along
a line in continuation of said bound-
ary to the sea. Polling place: Wai-
mea Court House.

Inspectors:
J. F. Scott,
C. B. Horgaard,
J. H. Kapunial.

4th Precinct:
From and including Kalaheo, to and
including Hanapepe. Polling place:
Hanapepe School House.

Inspectors:
H. C. Perry,
.....
Kamaka.

5th Precinct:
The district of Koloa from its junc-
tion with Lihue, to and including the
land of Lawai. Polling place: Koloa
Court House.

Inspectors:
J. K. Burkett,
W. H. Neal,
J. K. Farley.

6th Precinct:
The district of Lihue. Polling place:
Lihue Court House.

Inspectors:
R. W. T. Purvis,
W. T. Lucas,
H. D. Wishard.

7th Precinct:
Extending from the land of Papaa
to and including the land of Wailua.
Polling place: Court House, Kapaa.

Inspectors:
S. N. Hundley,
F. B. Smith,
J. Kawelo.

8th Precinct:
Extending from Kalihiwai River to
and including the land of Papaa. Poll-
ing place: Government School House,
Kilauea.

Inspectors:
John Bush,
W. P. Huddy,
J. Lono.

9th Precinct:
Extending from Kalihiwai River to
the north boundary of the district of
Waimea. Polling place: Waioli Court
House.

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C. H. Willis,
J. C. Davis.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

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IN CLOSING HOURS

Last Day of Hawaiian Summer School.

Closing Addresses by Professor Brown and Inspector General Townsend.

The final meeting of the Summer School took place yesterday afternoon in the High School building. Nearly all the members of the school were present, and they listened with close attention to the closing addresses of Professor Brown and Inspector-General Townsend.

In his final remarks, Dr. Brown spoke of the importance of school work in Hawaii. There is no fear of the teachers overestimating this importance, but they might overestimate the difficulties. Sometimes teachers stretch up to a sense of the real importance of the work, and after a time fall back into the old carelessness. The teacher who would be successful must not only stretch up, but line up to the importance. The prophet Nehemiah, being about to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem, was opposed by Sanballat. Being invited to attend a conference on the matter, Nehemiah replied:

"I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down. Why should the work cease whilst I leave it and come down to you?" The teacher who tries to live up to the fine art of teaching will meet temptation to desist. He should send back the answer of Nehemiah. Oliver Wendell Holmes says: "Hitch your wagon to a star." This should be the teacher's motto. He should not be satisfied with low aims.

Dr. Brown regretted that he had not been able to pay more attention to the scientific side of teaching. This is a subject full of interest. The teacher needs all that science can give. The teachers in Hawaii have an opportunity of setting a high standard of teaching. They should insist upon a high standard of moral purpose, and a high standard of skill in the schools. A demand for the fine art of teaching should be made. When a school becomes accustomed to a high class of teaching it will not be satisfied with a poor class. Let the Summer School emphasize this fact, and it will then justify its existence. But what is fine teaching? We know many people whom we like, but in whose presence we can think our lower thoughts; these are not our teachers in the best sense of the word. We know others in whose presence we cannot think our lower thoughts; these should be our teachers. Every community should cherish the persons in whose presence the people think their noblest thoughts. A teacher in whose presence the pupils think their noblest thoughts is the ideal teacher. If the Summer School has been the means of forming one such teacher, its work has not been in vain.

The Inspector-General followed with remarks, summing up what he regarded as some of the most important lessons of the session. "Thanks were due," he said, "to those who had given their time and energy to the work of teaching. The Summer School must not be looked upon as an end, but as a means. This is a movement in favor of better teaching in the school room, and its success can only be judged by the work we do next year. We have all received instruction which will prove useful to us. We may not realize this now and we may never realize it. Thoughts will be coming to us during the coming years, and we may not be able to trace their origin, but they may have had their origin in this session, now at an end. We shall go forth with enthusiasm, perhaps, more valuable than any of these lessons learned. Wherever earnest, enthusiastic teachers meet, their enthusiasm increases. This is not the least gain from the Summer School. Let us go forth with an increased appreciation of the dignity of our work."

"No other class of workers in this land is doing more for the future of the people. No other individual does more to elevate the grade of civilization and make life really worth living in the land than the conscientious, earnest teacher. Let us go forth with the feeling of fellowship. We are working together in a great cause. Let us stand by our co-workers in neighboring schools, and I would have the teachers in each school appreciate the unity of their work; assistants being loyal to their principal, whose is the responsibility for the general plans of their work; and principals being kindly disposed and considerate toward their assistants. Pestalozzi said: 'The first principles of education are love and faith,' and in the sense in which he used the term, he was right. Love and truth have been the first principles of education since the world began, and they will be so till it ends."

"Pestalozzi, at Stanz, met a band of children, who were degraded, hardened, and made suspicious by the sufferings they had endured. The saddest sight on earth is that of a hardened, suspicious child. Pestalozzi was confident, as he has told us that his heart would change all of this, and it did change it. It was the love of the teacher for the children which in time caused the love of the children for the teacher to spring forth. I would emphasize the importance of this love of the teacher for the child. If you do not feel this in your hearts, stop and consider the condition which you are in. For centuries past, it has been customary to say that the teacher stands in the place of the parent, but in this country, above all others with which I am familiar, the teacher exerts a greater influence upon the future character of the child than even the parents. Consider how much these children must receive from you."

"And the faith of which I speak is reciprocal. The only way in which a teacher can command the faith of his children is by deserving it. Prove yourselves worthy of their faith, and you will receive it. But what of your faith in the children? I believe that there is far too little of this. Seek to

become better acquainted with your children. Find an entrance into their hearts and lives, and you will find those hearts better than you now think. Out of such poverty, out of such simple lives, out of such difficulties and hardships as those to which your children are accustomed have sprung many of the noblest characters of earth. Let us have faith and hope that through our influence better things may spring from our pupils, that through our influence their aspirations may be sanctified, their characters hallowed and their lives ennobled."

During the afternoon Captain Berger delighted a large number of the teachers by the sweet music of the band.

FOUR LIBRARIES.

Meeting of the National Teachers' Association.

A meeting of the N. T. A. H. was held at the High School building, Honolulu, Monday, July 26, 1897. Minutes of the last meeting read and approved. The following resolution was read and adopted:

"Resolved, That we co-operate in securing for the use of the teachers and pupils of these islands four (4) traveling libraries. And that we request the Department of Public Instruction to take such steps as will enable us to secure the establishment of such libraries, and that a committee of our members be appointed by the chair to co-operate with the department."

"Resolved, That we favor raising the standard in the examination of teachers for certificates whenever circumstances will warrant it, and that we deem it expedient to introduce the subject of percentage in the future examinations in arithmetic for primary grade certificates."

The motion to adopt the resolution was lost by a vote of 16 to 53. Moved by Mr. Harris, seconded by Mr. Lenthart that the resolution be reconsidered. Carried. The resolution was again discussed, and on being put to a vote was defeated, only 12 voting for it. Then Mr. Harris introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, We, as teachers in the various schools of the Islands, feel the necessity of a series of text-books in reading, containing matter adapted to the peculiar needs of our schools; and, Whereas, we realize the inability of procuring the same from abroad; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we humbly ask the Board of Education to publish, or cause to be published a series of books containing reading matter, selected with a view to meet the peculiar needs of our schools."

After discussion it was moved and seconded that the resolution be laid on the table. Carried.

Mr. Harris then introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, Learning that a number of our teachers have so conducted their closing reviews or examinations as to justify the charge of deception; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we hereby express our condemnation of such acts as having a tendency to lower our standard and disgrace our profession."

The motion to adopt was lost. The following resolutions from the report of the Committee on Resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That we offer a vote of thanks to the Minister and Commissioners of Education for providing so efficient a normal course of instruction in this Summer School, and for their interest in the schools generally."

"Resolved, That we tender a vote of thanks to Mr. Townsend, Inspector-General, for his untiring energy in the organization of the Summer School, and to the various instructors who so ably assisted him."

"Resolved, That we offer a vote of thanks to Dr. Brown for his able and lucid lectures, and for his personal interest in the teachers."

"Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered Mrs. Dillingham and Mrs. Jordan for the very pleasant reception given by them to the members of the Summer School."

"Resolved, That the thanks of the association are due the officers and men of the U. S. S. Philadelphia for the kind entertainment offered to the teachers of the Summer School."

The report of the Committee on Election of Officers for the ensuing year was read and adopted. Following are the officers:

President, Miss Deyo; vice-president, Oahu, Mrs. Frasier; vice-president, Maui, B. K. Kaiwala; vice-president, Hawaii, J. N. Bell; vice-president, Kauai, John Bush; secretary-treasurer, T. H. Gibson. Executive Committee: J. L. Dumas, Miss Lampan and C. E. Rosecrans.

Yokohama Strikers Win.
YOKOHAMA, July 16.—About 400 coolies, employed by the Yokohama Cargo Boat Corporation, who went on strike the other day, have gained their point and have had their wages raised 20 per cent. They resumed work on the 5th inst.

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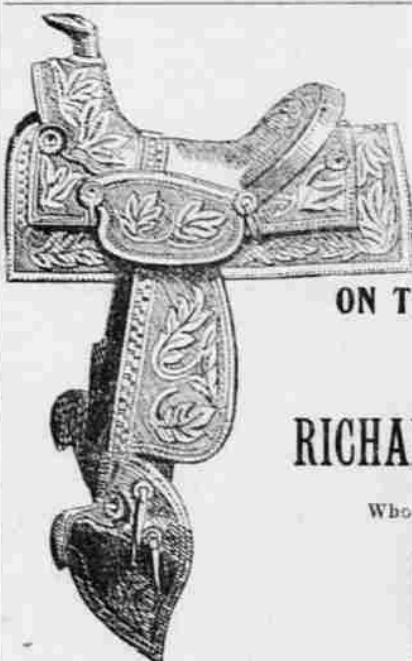
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Capital their reinsurance companies 15,000,000
Total reichsmarks 47,810,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company,

Alliance Assurance Company,
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.
Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE
INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896,

£12,954,532.
1. Authorized Capital—£2,000,000 £ 4
Subscribed — 2,750,000
Paid up Capital— 687,500 0 0
2. Fire Funds— 2,660,550 12 0
3. Life and Annuity Funds— 9,497,032 14 8
£12,954,532 14 8

Revenue Fire Branch— 1,577,028 17 9
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches— 1,404,507 0 11
£3,001,535 17 10

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.



LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

Elm Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Plan for Cultivating Taro at Waikolu.

Molokai Settlement Discussed.
Hilo Hospital Nearly Completed.

At the regular weekly session of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon there were present the following: President W. O. Smith, Drs. Day, Wood and Emerson, Messrs. Lansing, Reynolds and Kellogg. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved. President Smith reported that Mr. Reynolds had made certain recommendations in regard to taro-planting at Waikolu. Stated briefly, one-fourth of the proceeds will be the property of the Board and three-fourths the property of the cultivators. It was President Smith's opinion that those who neglect the work should be deprived of the right to plant. The Executive Officer was given the power to put the above recommendation into force. It was distinctly to be understood that the whole of the proceeds from the taro should be the property of the Board and that that body should take one-fourth and give three-fourths to the cultivators.

It was moved that the Executive Officer be authorized to erect a fence at the mouth of Waikolu Valley, Molokai, to prevent the trespassing of persons and animals in said valley. Motion carried.

It was further moved and carried that the Executive Officer be authorized to build a fence around the cultivated land in Waikolu Valley, Molokai, and not to allow the cultivation of any more land in said valley.

The Executive Officer was further authorized to take steps toward the regulation of the water service in Kapaemahu.

The dog matter was then brought up again. President Smith stated that he had, since the last meeting, discussions with several who had at one time been connected with the leper settlement in official capacities. It was the opinion of one that the extermination of all the female dogs or all those dogs above a certain height would create no end of trouble. In his mind, the only way to do would be for the Board to pass a resolution that after a certain date, no more dogs shall be allowed at the settlement. President Smith said that, in thinking over the matter, the view just stated would probably be the best way. He then presented the following suggestion:

Dr. Wood said that he thought it would be a matter of great hardship to the lepers at the settlement if they were to be deprived of their dogs. Their comforts were few enough as it was.

The whole question was left in the hands of Mr. Reynolds, who is soon to go to the settlement. He will talk the matter over with the officers of the Board there.

Just here Dr. Day read his report on the mission which he was sent to accomplish in Japan and China.

Meeting adjourned.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARK, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui Bay and Makaha the same day; then to Kailua and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesday and Friday.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday .. July 30 Friday .. Oct. 22
Tuesday .. Aug. 10 Tuesday .. Nov. 2
Friday .. Aug. 20 Friday .. Nov. 12
Tuesday .. Aug. 31 Tuesday .. Nov. 23
Friday .. Sep. 10 Friday .. Dec. 3
Tuesday .. Sep. 21 Tuesday .. Dec. 14
Friday .. Oct. 1 Friday .. Dec. 22
Tuesday .. Oct. 12 Tuesday .. Dec. 29

Will call at Pohnpei, Puna, on trips marked *.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 5 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Makaha, Maui Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesday and Friday.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday .. Aug. 6 Friday .. Oct. 25
Tuesday .. Aug. 17 Tuesday .. Nov. 9
Friday .. Aug. 27 Friday .. Nov. 19
Tuesday .. Sep. 7 Tuesday .. Dec. 1
Friday .. Sep. 14 Friday .. Dec. 8
Tuesday .. Sep. 21 Tuesday .. Dec. 15
Friday .. Oct. 1 Friday .. Dec. 22
Tuesday .. Oct. 12 Tuesday .. Dec. 29

Will call at Pohnpei, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$5.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CLARK, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kailua, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday morning.

Will call at Niihau, Oahu, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.
S. R. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, July 27.
O. & O. S. S. Belgic, Rinder, from China and Japan.
Am. bark Ceylon, Calhoun, from Seattle.

Wednesday, July 28.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kailua ports.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kailua ports.
Stmr. Kinan, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
Schr. Mol Wahine, from Paauilo.

Thursday, July 29.
R. M. S. Moana, Carey, from San Francisco.
H. L. J. M. S. Hiyel, Wremura Nagayuki, from San Francisco.
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Hawaii.
Am. bk. Fresno, from Port Gamble.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, July 27.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii.
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuhaele.
Stmr. Waleale, Gregory, for Lahaina.
Stmr. Mokoli, Bennet, for Molokai, Maui and Lanai.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for ports on Maui.

O. & O. S. S. Belgic, Rinder, for San Francisco.
Wednesday, July 28.
Am. bktn. Irmgard, Schmidt, for San Francisco.
O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, for San Francisco, at 4 p. m.

Am. bark Chas. B. Kenny, Anderson, for Puget Sound.
Stmr. Morning Star, Bray, for Micronesia.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, for Kailua ports.

Thursday, July 29.
R. M. S. Moana, Carey, for the Colonies.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Niihau, Koloa and Waimea.
Am. bktn. C. C. Funk, Charleston, for Puget Sound.

Am. ship Mary L. Cushing, Pendleton, for New York.
Stmr. Helene, Freeman, for Hawaii.
Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.
Schr. Mol Wahine, for Paauilo.

Am. ship Mary L. Cushing, Pendleton, for New York.
Stmr. Helene, Freeman, for Hawaii.
Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.
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Schr. Mol Wahine, for Paauilo.

J. B. Alexander and wife, Master Bolte, Master Hedemann, Mrs. Sturges, Miss Surgeon, N. E. Lemmon, Dorcas Akue, Sarah Hakole, Miss Chillingworth, Miss Stratemeyer, Miss Deyo, Miss Rita Schmidt, Afat, Mrs. Cheong See, W. J. Coelho, J. Vincent, Mrs. Chan See, Mrs. Lum See, F. R. French, C. W. Bridges and D. D. Baldwin.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, July 27.—John Bolster, Mr. Day, C. T. Day, W. E. Reeves, Master J. Whitney, H. Hose, H. Harrison, Judge Carter, Dr. Maxwell, S. Kellin, Prof. Richards, Mrs. Mary Sylvia, E. H. Woodhouse, F. Lambrecht, Theo. Hoffman and wife, Mrs. A. S. McWayne, W. Berlowitz and M. F. Scott.

For San Francisco, per O. & O. S. S. Belgic, July 27.—Alfred Hartwell, Jr., and bride, Mr. McCellan, M. Schweitzer, Miss Ethel Moore, Miss Wellman, Mrs. C. Fairchild, Miss S. Bailey, Z. C. Chatham, Capt. W. Nelson, Samuel Parker, Miss Helen Parker, Miss Eva Parker, Miss Helen Parker.

For Kailua ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 27.—Mrs. W. J. White, Miss Mabel Burns, W. H. Rice and wife, Miss Gaudin, Mrs. H. E. Kelsey, W. I. Wells, H. E. Hendrick, Mrs. C. Hart, Mr. Burgoyne, Master Smith, J. H. Godfrey and wife, Mrs. J. Smith, T. Nagao, Kawamoto, W. McGowan.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Australia, July 28.—Mrs. H. D. Johnson and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bishop and daughter, Mrs. Stockbridge, Miss Newcomb, C. A. Brown, M. Jacobs, Miss Mary Ellis, Miss C. E. Bray, S. Roth, Arthur Rice, Miss Ripley, Miss Andrews, C. B. Ripley, H. E. Coleman, E. A. McInerney, S. I. Shaw, Miss Mary Shipman, Master Ollie Shipman, J. McCloskey, Master McFarlane, Chas. O. Berger, Master Macfarlane, Fred. Baldwin, Geo. R. Ewart, Jr., Miss Abbie Campbell, Miss Alice Campbell, D. A. Loebenstein, Geo. Alken, H. Deacon and son, Miss G. Dowsett, Miss M. Dowsett, Olga Berger, Miss L. Macfarlane, Miss A. Macfarlane, W. B. Godfrey, Jr., C. J. Wall, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wilcox, Joe Fernandez, Prof. Lyons, Dr. Raymond, Edward Dowsett, Miss Jennie Giffard, Mrs. George H. Fairchild, child and maid, Miss M. A. Smith, Miss Annie D. Kellogg, Miss Elsie Wilcox, Miss Mabel Wilcox, J. L. White, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brown, E. Hartmann, Mrs. W. D. Witham, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Miss Lewis, A. Alken and wife, Prof. Hosmer, Judge Widemann, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Cartwright, Bruce Cartwright, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, Miss Mary Chamberlain, Miss J. M. McCrum, Miss E. Pomeroy and Miss Cartwright.

For Micronesia, per stmr. Morning Star, July 28.—Miss Jennie Olin, Miss Charlotte Beulah Logan, Miss Jessie Hoppin, Miss Ena Kane.

For San Francisco, per bktn. Irmgard, July 28.—T. H. Polhemus, G. L. Seward, Mrs. H. C. Reid.

For Kailua, per stmr. James Makee, July 28.—Misses Walker, H. Isenberg and Miss Duncan.

For Mahukona and Hilo, per stmr. Helene, July 29.—T. Rain Walker, J. A. Moore, T. V. King, W. M. Fulcher and son, Mrs. W. L. Rose and W. S. Wise.

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For Kailua, per stmr. James Makee, July 28.—Misses Walker, H. Isenberg and Miss Duncan.

BY AUTHORITY.

MEMBERS OF THE TAX APPEAL BOARDS, COMMISSIONED BY THE MINISTER OF FINANCE FOR 1897.

FIRST DIVISION, ISLAND OF OAHU.
J. Alfred Magoon.
William L. Hopper.
Walter C. Weedon.

SECOND DIVISION, ISLANDS OF MAUI, MOLOKAI AND LANAI.
David Taylor.
D. Kahaulilio.
Alfred N. Hayselden.

DISTRICTS OF LAHAINA, MOLOKAI AND LANAI.
David Taylor.
D. Kahaulilio.
Alfred N. Hayselden.

DISTRICT OF WAILUKU.
W. H. Halsted.
William Goodness.
S. E. Kaleikau.

DISTRICT OF MAKAWAO.
Dr. J. P. Aiken.
P. N. Kahokuuluna.
C. F. Schneider.

DISTRICT OF HANA.
F. Wittrock.
S. W. Kaai.
N. Omsted.

THIRD DIVISION, ISLAND OF HAWAII.
DISTRICTS OF SOUTH HILO, NORTH HILO, PUNA AND KAU.
E. G. Hitchcock.
E. W. Barnard.
Philip Peck.

DISTRICTS OF HAMAKUA, SOUTH KOHALA AND NORTH KOHALA.
E. G. Hitchcock.
E. W. Barnard.
R. C. Blacow.

DISTRICT OF NORTH KONA.
D. McWayne.
D. S. Lima.
Alexander Cockburn.

DISTRICT OF SOUTH KONA.
Thomas Wright.
C. D. Miller.
T. K. R. Amalu.

FOURTH DIVISION, ISLANDS OF KAUAI AND NIIHAU.
H. D. Wishard.
William G. Smith.
A. M. McBryde.

THEO. F. LANSING,
Minister of Finance,
Finance Department, July 27, 1897.
1885-2t

SEALED TENDERS.
Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of THURSDAY, July 29, 1897, for the construction of a New Road from Pahoa in Puna.

Plans and specifications at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works and at the Hilo Telephone office.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, July 29, 1897. 1883-3t

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.
The Assessors of the Republic of Hawaii hereby give notice that their offices will be open from the first to the thirty-first day of August, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Sundays and holidays excepted) and on Saturdays until 12 noon, for the purpose of receiving the returns of the gains, profits and incomes of all persons and corporations required by law to render the same.

Your attention is called to Act 65 of the Session Laws of 1896, and especially to the following section of said Act:

Section 5. It shall be the duty of all persons of lawful age having an income of more than fifteen hundred dollars for the taxable year from all sources, computed on the basis herein prescribed, and of all corporations made liable to income tax, to make and render a list or return, between the first and thirty-first days of August in each year, in such form and manner as may be directed by the Minister of Finance, to the Assessor of the Division in which such persons or corporations reside, locate or does business of the amount of their or its income, gains and profits as aforesaid; and all guardians, trustees, executors administrators, agents, receivers, and all persons or corporations acting in any fiduciary capacity, shall make and render a list or return as aforesaid, to the Assessor of the Division in which such person or corporation acting in a fiduciary capacity reside or does business, of the amount of income, gains and profits of any minor or person for whom they act, but persons having an income of fifteen hundred dollars or of a less amount are not required to make such report; and the Assessor shall require every list or return to be verified by the oath or affirmation of the party or of the President, Vice-President or Manager of the corporation, or in the case of foreign corporations, of the Resident Manager or Agent of the corporation rendering it. And if any person or the President, Vice-President or Manager of any corporation, or in the case of foreign corporations, of the Resident Manager or Agent shall refuse or neglect to render such return within the time required as aforesaid, or whenever any person or corporation who is required to deliver such return of income fails to do so at the time required, or delivers any return which, in the opinion of the Assessor, is false or fraudulent, or contains any understatement, it shall be lawful for the Assessor to summon such person, President, Vice-President, Manager, Resident Manager or Agent of or any person having possession, custody or care of books of account containing entries relating to the business of such person or corporation, or any other person he may deem proper, wherever residing or found, to appear before him and produce such books, at a time and place named in the summons, and to give testimony or answer interrogation under oath, respecting any objects liable to tax or the returns thereof.

JONATHAN SHAW,
Assessor, First Division.
C. H. DICKEY,
Assessor, Second Division.
H. C. AUSTIN,
Assessor, Third Division.
J. K. FARLEY,
Assessor, Fourth Division.

Approved:
HENRY E. COOPER,
Minister of Finance, ad Interim.
1879-7t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.
On Monday, August 9, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold at public auction:

Lease of 744 acres of Land in Honokaa, Hamakua, extending from sea shore to about two miles above the same.

This land is now under lease to the Honokaa Sugar Company, expiring on October 1, 1898.

Term of Lease: 21 years from October 1st, 1898. Upset rental, \$2776.00 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

For plan of Land, or further particulars, apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent Public Lands.
Honolulu, July 12, 1897. 1881-td

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Fourth Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.
In the matter of the application of C. Lehmann, a bankrupt. Petition in bankruptcy.

On reading and filing the petition of C. Lehmann, of Honokaa, Hamakua, Hawaii.

That he is indebted to divers persons in the sum of \$565, that he is bankrupt and unable to meet his engagements with his creditors.

Wherefore he prays that he may be adjudged a bankrupt, and that such orders may be made hereof as may be necessary.

It is ordered that Monday, the 23d day of August, A. D. 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition before the said Circuit Judge, in the court room of this Court, at Hilo, Hawaii, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such petition should not be granted.

Dated Hilo, July 24, 1897.
By the Court: DANIEL PORTER,
1885-3tF Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.
John D. Spreckels and Adolph B. Spreckels vs. A. G. Hawes and George Lycurgus.

The Republic of Hawaii: To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon A. G. Hawes and George Lycurgus defendants in case they shall file written answer within 20 days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the November Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 1st day of November next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of John D. Spreckels and Adolph B. Spreckels, plaintiffs, should not be awarded to them pursuant to the tenor of their annexed petition.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness: Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit [Seal] Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 19th day of June 1897.

GEORGE LUCAS,
1876-3m Clerk.

CIRCUIT COURT, SECOND CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Philip Joaquin, late of Lahaina, Maui, H. I., deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Father Andrew and John Kaahue, Executors with will annexed, of the Estate of Philip Joaquin, late of Lahaina, Maui, deceased, whereof they ask to be allowed \$2,994.60, and charge themselves with \$2,637.80, and ask that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them and their surties from all further responsibility as such Executors.

It is ordered that Tuesday, the 24th

day of August, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the said Justice at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated Wailuku, H. I., this 10th day of July, 1897.
G. ARMSTRONG,
Clerk, Circuit Court, Second Circuit.
1881-3tF

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of John H. Pate, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.